

# THESE BROTHERS WON OUT BY OWN EFFORTS

**Ambassadors Jules and Paul Cambon Are Known as Siamese Twins of Diplomacy—America's Most Famous Trio of Brothers Are William, Henry, and Charles Taft, Statesman, Lawyer, and Publisher.**

By DEXTER MARSHALL.

Brothers who have made good through their own efforts, and gained the public eye thereby, are neither too numerous to be commonplace nor so rare as to be exotic. They run the gamut of human endeavor from corporate business to international statecraft. The seven sons of the late Mayer Guggenheim control the smelting business of the country; Jules and Paul Cambon, as ambassadorial representatives of France at Berlin and the Court of St. James, are two of the most influential international peacemakers in active service today. Charles and Daniel Frohman are among the most prominent men of the American stage; Walter and Frank Damrosch are among the present century's foremost music conductors. Three of England's literary lights are A. C. E. F. and the Rev. Robert Hugh Benson, all sons of the late Archbishop of Canterbury; American literature boasts of the Gilders, Richard and Joseph, with their sister Jeanette thrown in for good measure, and their music-writing brother, John F., on the side, as it were.

Richard Harding Davis and Charles Belmont Davis, a few years younger than the creator of "Van Bibber," have both gained enviable fame as short story experts. George Barr McCutcheon is known far and wide as an American writer of novels of the Anthony Hope style; John T. McCutcheon's fame also has come through his pen, his daily newspaper cartoons being copied the English world over. Dan Beard is the most prominent living member of a family of four brothers and two sisters who have won name and competence as artists and writers. The late Frank Reid, editor of Ram's Horn and the original "chalk talk man," was a member of this famous family, who had a famous father.

**De Reszkes in Limelight.**  
Like literature, the international stage, broadly speaking, furnishes several noteworthy instances of brothers who have won world distinction through their work on it. Whenever one thinks of grand stars of the past or present, the brothers Jean and Edouard de Reszke instantly come to mind. Coquelin the elder has lately been compelled to assist in the incarceration in an insane asylum of Coquelin the younger one of France's best known interpreters of the comic drama. The rise of Charles and Daniel Frohman from humble newspaper position to control of many theaters and actors by the score on both sides of the Atlantic is matched in part by the joint career of Sam and Lee Shubert. It will be remembered that Sam—the little man who literally was always on the run—met death in a railroad wreck a couple of years ago when he was at the height of his brilliant managerial career.

Turn to politics and there, too, will be found brothers who are playing the game more or less prominently and successfully. In his efforts to secure the Republican Presidential nomination, William H. Taft is being assisted in Ohio by Charles P. Taft through his newspaper, the Cincinnati Times-Star; while the big Secretary of War's chief political lieutenant in New York is Henry W. Taft, whose reputation as a lawyer is as national as is the Secretary's in politics and government.

The Ambassadors Cambon are world politicians in a broad sense. Beginning with the Fifty-eighth Congress, the Second and Fifth Congressional districts of North Carolina have been represented at the National Capital by Claude and William Walton.

**Henry G. Davis Prominent Figure.**  
Henry Gassaway Davis, the multi-millionaire tail of the Democratic national ticket in 1904, and one of his brothers, have been politically powerful for more than a generation in West Virginia, where they have helped greatly to develop industry. Ask any Hoosier politician what he knows about the three Landis brothers, and he will tell you among other things that Charles B. and Frederick were part of the Indiana delegation in the Fifty-ninth Congress; that Charles B. was returned to the Sixtieth Congress, and that before he gained international attention as the judge who fined the Standard Oil Company \$29,000,000, plus a few hundred thousands, Kewanee Mountain Landis, the second brother, was private secretary to the United States Secretary of State, and otherwise gave evidence of a deep interest in the political game.

National politics has, of course, given "Jimmy" Garfield his present name; until he was chosen recently as president of Williams College Harry Garfield, the senior of the brothers by two years, was well known as Princeton University professor of politics. He and Lyon G. Tyler, by the way, are the only sons of former Presidents heading American colleges. It is rather interesting to note that though President Tyler is a son of the tenth President of the United States, he is only ten years older than Harry Garfield, aged forty-four, whose father was the nation's twentieth President.

**Develop Great Industry.**  
The great Cudahy packing business is a monument to the industrial genius of three brothers, Michael, John, and Patrick, all born on the old sod in '41, '43, and '48, respectively. In Western Pennsylvania and the region contiguous thereto, United States Senator Philander C. Knox's brother, Alfred, is reckoned as no mean financier. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, is recognized as a world authority on Semitic languages, religions, and literature; his brother Joseph, also born in Poland, and in charge of the psychological section of the Chicago World's Fair, and president of the American Psychological Association in 1900, has been professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin since 1888. While Isaac N. Seligman has become one of the nation's foremost bankers, his younger brother, Edwin R. A., who holds a chair at Columbia University, long has been known as a leading American political economist. It was with the help of his brother, James H., that William H. Moore organized the Diamond Match Company (trust) and pulled off many of his other corporate promotion stunts that brought wealth and fame.

Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is the youngest of three brothers; Nathan's efforts to supply lambies with sterilized milk have brought him wide fame as a philanthropist. Isidore Straus, like his brothers, is a mercantile king.

Though they were born to prominence, the three Belmonts have proved by their



OSCAR STRAUS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

NATHAN STRAUS, Savior of Slum Babies.

own works that they probably would have made good without the backing of birth—August by his metropolitan subway and other transportation enterprises, and O. H. P. and Perry as representatives in Congress—the latter also being Minister to Spain under President Cleveland. For years Oren Root, a brother of the Secretary of State, was professor of mathematics at Hamilton College, and as such was conspicuous in collegiate circles throughout the country. His death occurred about a year ago. In the medical profession two names that loom large are Jacob da Silva Solis-Cohen and Solomon Solis-Cohen, a third brother. David, is famous in the extreme Northwest as a lawyer, Portland official, high secret order man, and writer on religious, literary, and sociological topics. Dr. Jacob Solis-Cohen was an assistant surgeon all through the civil war and went with Du Pont's expedition to Port Royal. Gen. William A. Kobbé, a veteran of the civil war, who also fought in the Philippines during the war with Spain, is the older brother of Gustav Kobbé, the musical critic and writer.

**Discover Water in Mars.**  
Two brothers who recently have attracted the attention of astronomers are V. M. Slipher, who, as resident director of Prof. Lowell's observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., has discovered evidences of the presence of water in the atmosphere of Mars, and the still younger E. C. Slipher, who was one of the party of the expedition to Mars from the top of the Peruvian Andes last summer when that planet was in opposition to ours. What healthy American boy has remained in ignorance of the works of the Sells and the Ringling brothers, and, finally, sufficed with thrillers and other wondrous things, called down blessings upon those who were the famous "Fighting McCoys," seven brothers, has failed to hear of the famous "Fighting McCoys," seven brothers, and five cousins, also brothers, some of whom, notably the cousins, Gens. Anson G. and John J. survive?

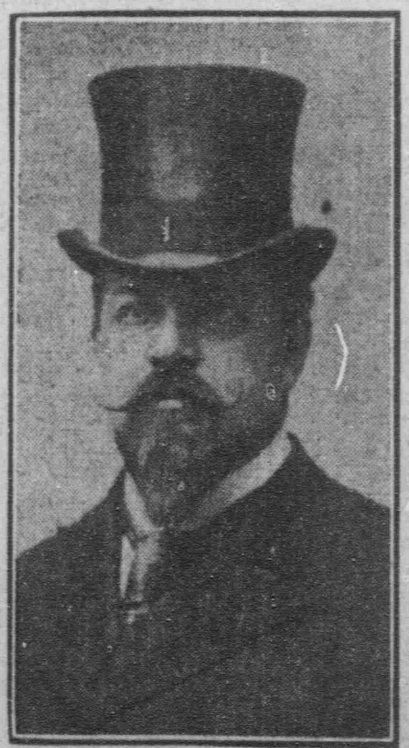
These are some brothers of to-day who have made good. Foremost among the brothers of yesterday who secured the summits of fame was one of four famous brothers—David Dudley Field was the last century's most noted law reformer, Stephen Johnson Field sat thirty-four years and six months on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, serving longer than any justice before or since, and Henry Martyn Field, born in 1822, and the last to answer the inevitable summons, which came last year, was widely known as a clergyman and editor. Then there were the famous Beecher family of brothers and sisters, of whom Henry Ward and Harriet Beecher Stowe—the one as a pulpit orator, the other as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—vied for lasting fame, such the odds at present seemingly in favor of the sister.

It is interesting to note the frequency with which brothers have won out in the same line, or closely allied lines, of work calling for individual initiative if success is to be obtained.

## "Twins of Diplomacy."

Because their careers have been practically parallel for a good many years, the Parisians call the Cambon brothers "the Siamese twins of diplomacy." Jean and Edouard de Reszke's reputations are inseparably linked. Only a litterateur can hope to keep from mixing up the productions of the Reszke trio; while music lovers have been known to give Walter Damrosch credit for work done by Frank.

The two Jastrows excel in higher branches of learning. The Beards write and draw



EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

JEAN DE RESZKE.

with almost equal facility and success. Each of the Guggenheims—Simon, the Colorado Senator, included—is a smelting expert, proving his worth in the days before the smelting trust was organized by building and successfully operating a smelter "all by his lonesome."

The Gilders furnish another example. As every one who reads knows, Richard was named upon by the government and led from her owner's sight forever. Immediately after the Republican papers "played up" Cambon for a hero, started a subscription for their cowless compatriot and in almost less than no time made him owner of a second cow far superior in milk giving qualities to the late departed. It was by this amusing little incident that Jules became known to the boulevardiers.

The careers of the Kitchin brothers also offer some rather interesting parallels. Both were born and have lived continuously in North Carolina; both are graduates of the same college; both ran for the State legislature and were defeated; both

are Baptists and boast of anti-race suicide families; both look alike, dress alike, and are usually seen together when government business takes them to Washington. William Kitchin has been in Congress beginning with the Fifty-fifth Congress. He received all but 180 of the nearly 12,000 votes cast. Kitchin got his Congress nomination by making in a speech the hit of the evening at the organization of the "Red Shirts," as the negro eliminators came to be known from the red clothes they wore as a distinguishing mark at the first meeting.

**Was a Country Editor.**  
Before he settled down to being a Far-Head Representative the elder Kitchin was a country newspaper editor. It is interesting to note that quite a few of the successful brothers here mentioned have had newspaper experience of one sort or another. There are the Gilders. William H. Taft was law reporter for his brother, Charles Kitchin, during the Blair campaign in 1880, when a New York law noted lawyer headed a New York law journal. Henry Ward Beecher added to his name by his journalistic feats. George Barr McCutcheon was an Indiana small town editor before his books made him

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where he remained till 1902, when he was given Paul's old post at Madrid. To-day he represents France at Berlin; Paul is still in London. This elder brother has been ambassador in three different capitals. And as Jules entered the diplomatic service somewhat later than Paul, so each time he has received advancement somewhat later than his brother.

**Played Important Roles.**  
At the time of the Franco-German dispute over Morocco and the subsequent Algeiras conference each brother played a most important role. Jules strengthened the traditional friendship between France and Spain; Paul arranged the entente cordiale between his country and John Bull. Quite a number of European writers on things diplomatic have declared that at this critical time the peace of Europe was preserved largely because of the work of the Cambons.

There is one incident in Jules' public career, however, that has no counterpart in Paul's. Before the war with Prussia Jules was a writer on a Parisian Republican newspaper. Napoleon III, having levied a certain special tax upon Cambrons boldly declared in his newspaper that it was not legal, took the precaution to secret his worldly goods and then refused to pay his share of the tax. He neglected, however, to hide his cow, one of his principal possessions, and "Bossy" was named upon by the government and led from her owner's sight forever. Immediately after the Republican papers "played up" Cambon for a hero, started a subscription for their cowless compatriot and in almost less than no time made him owner of a second cow far superior in milk giving qualities to the late departed. It was by this amusing little incident that Jules became known to the boulevardiers.

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Left to Right—Henry W., William H., and Charles P. Taft. Photograph taken Last Summer, When the Brothers Were Enjoying Their Vacations Together.

of his sons has built up an enviable reputation as a writer, though as such, E. F. is probably the best known through his novel, "Dodo." By the really critical, the works of A. C. are held to be much superior to those of E. F.; he has certainly been far more prolific, having averaged four books a year since he ceased to be a master at Rton, in 1903. He is a fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. All three brothers are Cambridge men.

The youngest of the brothers, Robert Hugh, was the center of a nine days' ecclesiastical sensation when, on leaving Cambridge, he announced his intention of preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood. This he did by studying for orders under the late Dean Vaughan. He was ordained priest at Rome four years ago and given the Catholic church at Cambridge. Three or four months ago a cable dispatch announced that he was planning to give up his parish work and devote all his time to literature.

Like his brothers the "Dodo" Benson has divided most of his time between two things; he is one of England's small army of archaeologists, and the year before "Dodo" appeared (1880) he went on an archaeological trip which lasted four years and took him to Athens, Egypt and other fields of the deliver into the past. This is the same Benson who came to this country a few years ago to study it by extensive travel, never got outside of the metropolis, and when he went back home said some sarcastic things about New York in a book that he called "The Releasant City."

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## HOW TO STICK STAMPS.

Post-office Clerk Sees Many Oddities While on Duty.

"Say," remarked the post-office clerk who was off duty, as he watched a friend affix two stamps to the corner of an envelope, "why don't you put those stamps on horizontally instead of vertically? Don't you know you would save a lot of work for us stampers if you put your stamps beside each other instead of under each other? We always have to make two strokes when encoding vertically pasted stamps by hand, and they don't work well through the stamping machines, either."

"Is that so?" inquired his friend, as he took another envelope and proceeded to affix two stamps to it in a vertical position. "Then, by the great horn spoon, why doesn't the government set its stamps in horizontal lines? Look at these. Here I bought 20 cents' worth of 2-cent stamps, and they come to me in vertical lines. If I buy five twos, I get five twos. The government set its stamps in horizontal lines? Do you think I'm going to the trouble of tearing each stamp off just to please a government clerk by pasting them side by side? Guess again."

reality, John T. has also gained a well-stuffed pocketbook by his newspaper cartoons. Thus the newspaper has been used by not a few pretty well-known brothers either as a stepping stone to their ultimate respective goals or as a field for their free expression.

## From Bakery to Stage.

From the bakery to the stage was the leap made by the Coquelin brothers. After giving his sons what we would call a public school education, Coquelin père put them in baker coats, aprons and caps, and taught them to knead, bake, and sell bread. Just as the father was congratulating himself on the prospect that in his old age he would have some one to look after the business for him, along came Rachel to Boulogne. Constant Coquelin witnessed one of her performances, straightway became enamored of the stage, and after that the bread was poorly kneaded, bakings were burned, and customers ill served, while the studied parts and dreamed of the day when he would stride the boards—a star.

When his father at last became convinced that a bakeshop was not Constant's place in life, he sent him to Paris with an annual allowance of \$20. Here he studied in the Conservatory, made his debut at twenty, and has been in pursuit of his ideal ever since. In 1864, four years after his brother had made his bow, the younger Coquelin took the prize in comedy at the Conservatory, and shortly after began his career as a comic star. When his mind recently gave way—over the outcome of a love affair, it has been said—he was probably France's leading comic actor. He became stake-struck while an employee of a railroad, he having deserted the paternal bakery some months previous.

## American Brothers Who Won Fame.

The Benson brothers are among the present-day well-known brothers who had fathers as or more famous than themselves; the late Archbishop of Canterbury called them sons. The two Garfields, despite their own works, are best known as the sons of a martyred President; Alphonse Taft was Grant's Attorney General. During civil war times Maj. Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook were famed as the fathers of the "Fighting McCooks," and they fought bravely themselves, Daniel being killed in battle. L. Clarke Davis was a leading newspaper editor years before the public ever heard of Richard Harding Davis.

The father of the Gilders was a minister and school head, with quite a reputation in the East. The three Belmonts are still spoken of as "the sons of old August." Marcus, father of the Profs. Jastrows, was for more than three decades one of the renowned rabbis of America. Meyer Guggenheim had made a fortune in the mercantile business and discovered the possibilities in smelting while he was raising his family of ten boys and girls. The father of Eliliu and the recently deceased Oren Root was as noted a mathematician in his day at Hamilton College as his son and namesake was in his. Dr. Leopold Damrosch was a musical king in New York from the early '70s till his death in 1885, when his son Walter took up his work.

## Wrote Novel "Dodo."

Besides being a great churchman, the father of the Bensons also had considerable reputation as a literary man. Each

On a bright moonlight about 12 o'clock I was walking down Maryland avenue and heard the pattering of feet behind me. I was soon overtaken by a negro girl, who asked me to tell her where the vessel was. Apparently she did not know what vessel she wished. At that time all our local river travel was by sailing vessels, and I suppose she was some country girl on her return, and having given her such instructions as would lead her to the river, I gave no further thought to the matter.

On Monday morning it was discovered that a number of slaves had disappeared and information pointed to the river. A steamboat was dispatched in search and they were all found asleep near the mouth of the river and brought back. It appears that the captain had been before captured and anchored. Drayton and Sears, the captain and mate, were charged with the crime of aiding and abetting the runaway and convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The negro girl I directed must have heard about the proposed escape, but was not fully informed. I never knew if she joined the others, but think she had. It is too long a story to tell.

The wind that night was brisk north-west, a fair wind for the schooner. My recollection is that it was found by the steamer before daylight on Tuesday morning. They were either there out on the river, or were afraid to venture in a rough sea, as the mouth of the Potomac in a north-west wind is the roughest part of the bay.

Judges are not infallible. Judge Crawford once sentenced a man to the penitentiary for some offense. His counsel, Democrat Davis, was so imperfect in informing the judge that the penalty was jail and not penitentiary that the judge threatened to commit him for contempt. But before the sentence was carried into effect the judge found out he had made a mistake and changed the punishment to jail.

Judge Humphries once refused permission for the jury to retire to make up their verdict and compelled them to bring in a verdict of guilty of an offense with which the man was not charged. In consequence the man got off when he should have been punished. The judge used to swear the jury himself, always with an unlawful oath, "according to the law and the testimony." The correct oath was, and is, "You will well and truly try and a true deliverance make between the United States and the prisoner, according to the best of your testimony, so help you God." This was in accord with the common-law oath, in which "Our Sovereign Lord and King" appeared as the prosecutor. We discussed this matter in some of our cases, some of them, being under the impression that we were sworn to determine a case by the law and the evidence. I know this came to Judge MacArthur's ears, for the next day he suggested to us that we were bound to receive his testimony with regard to the law as we would any other testimony. But, if the jury did not put the emphasis on his testimony that he required, and acquitted the prisoner, there was remedy.

## On the King versus Sampson Woodfall, the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

In the case of the King versus Sampson Woodfall, the printer of the Public Advertiser, for libel, Lord Mansfield laid down the doctrine that all the jury had to do was to find the fact of publication, and that the court would decide the nature of the offense. This dictum was attacked by Junius, who claimed the right of juries to render general verdicts in all cases whatsoever. The right of juries to render general verdicts in criminal cases has never, since the time of Lord Mansfield, been questioned in the realm of English jurisprudence.

In civil causes, the case is different. There the jury are sworn by the law and the evidence. The distinction is made for several reasons. One, arising out of the tenderness of the law for the accused, who is to be deemed innocent until the contrary is proven. Also for the reason that the fact was the gist of the matter, especially when, as was originally the case, a jury of the vicinage often knew of the facts themselves and were witnesses also sometimes. A jury of the vicinage is now regarded by the courts as a vicious principle. In civil causes,

# BENCH, BOX, AND BAR

Anecdotes Gathered in Courtrooms and Judges' Chambers.

By GEORGE C. HENNING.

A curious case this. There had been a burglary near Le Droit Park, when it was fenced in. Several articles of women's wearing apparel which had been stolen had been found in the possession of women in the West End, near the pound. It was proven that these had been given to them by members of the pound men, or dog catchers.

The men accused accounted for the possession by saying that they made their rounds that morning by going to the eastern section of the city and came back to the pound, from the neighborhood of the jail, by way of Boundary street, and that they found the bundle of clothes lying in the road at Seventh street east. But a linen collar, marked with the owner's name, was found hidden in the river marsh near the pound. If the burglar had been going east from Le Droit Park he would not have gone west to hide the collar, but would have hidden it in the Eastern branch marsh, if he was going to hide it in a marsh. I could not convince the jury that the men were lying, so a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

Another case before Judge Bingham, an appeal by the defendant from the justice of the peace. Jury went out and returned out after the court adjourned. The judge said that he did not see why the jury had failed to come in, as there was but one way to decide the case. The next morning the jury rendered a sealed verdict for the appellant. The clerk of the court was so astounded that he couldn't believe the evidence of his senses, and when he came to the vital point he repeated it over several times before he could believe it. The jury in that case was governed by sympathy, and not by the law nor by the evidence.

Another civil war case, the United States vs. Jones and his bondsmen. Jones was paymaster in the army during the civil war, and according to the Treasury records, was short some thousands of dollars, not accounted for. It seems that there was a law to cover back into the Treasury money in the hands of the paymasters not accounted for in a year. According to the testimony, it was covered back into the Treasury, but was not accounted for. I asked the principal witness if the Treasury would honor Jones' check on the amount covered back. The answer was no. The jury couldn't understand that sort of bookkeeping, by which if the money was covered back into the Treasury why Jones was still charged with it. So we rendered a verdict according to the testimony, that the United States owed Jones. That verdict was subsequently set aside because a judgment against the United States was void. I saw enough during the trial to satisfy me that the evidence had been properly presented the verdict might have been against Jones. I believe the United States never recovered.

My first recollection of Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., was in 1894, in the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign. My father took me to the log cabin that stood about Ninth street and Louisiana avenue, and Mr. Bradley was on the platform and led the meeting and the singing. That was a singing campaign. In defending criminals, Mr. Bradley always had a fount of tears ready. Some persons seemed to think this was affectation. But this was not so. Mr. Bradley always identified himself with the case, and was sincere. In spite of all the criticism and attacks, they would make me feel most free themselves. This is the secret of all successful advocates at the bar.

It is said of Lafayette C. Baker, Mrs. Cobb was the star witness. Counsel tried every way to get her to contradict herself. She was on the stand two days. I speak assuredly when I advise any one having a woman witness against him to stay out of court.

One of the worst witnesses I ever saw was one of our leading attorneys, and who was in the United States District Attorney. He could not tell his story without interjecting argument. The court stopped him several times, but to no purpose as he would have his way, and the court finally had to permit him to give his testimony plus argument.

The prosecuting attorney labors under the disadvantage of addressing the same panel day by day, and the jury takes it for granted that he will insist upon a conviction even if he has not sufficient evidence, and that minimizes his success. But I believe that no prosecuting attorney would press a conviction unless he were satisfied of guilt.

With much experience and observation in the criminal court, I have never seen a case where the defendant was entirely innocent, nor have I known a case where an innocent man was convicted. The prosecuting attorney also labors under the difficulty of contending against perjury, a crime much too frequent.

## CLEANEST TOWN IN WORLD.

It Is the Little City of Brook, in Holland.

The cleanest town in the world is said to be Brook, in Holland. It is only a few miles from the capital, and has been famous for its cleanliness from time immemorial.

It is also notable on account of the fanciful style of its houses and yards and gardens and streets. The people, though only peasants, are well to do, and all feel a pride in their town. It seems to be the first business of their lives to keep their houses freshly painted, their gardens in perfect order, and their yards and streets as clean as a parlor.

No carts are allowed in the streets, and no cattle, though the raising of stock and the making of butter and cheese are their occupations.

## A HUMAN BAROMETER.

Bumps on His Head Forecast the Weather.

Dr. T. H. Welch, of Winsted, Conn., is said to be able to predict changes in the weather twenty-four hours before they come by bumps that arise on his head.

One bump means rain, two snow, and three a windstorm. The bumps are nearly as large as doorknobs, the doctor says. He thinks an attack of rheumatism has had one time made his head sensitive to atmospheric changes.